

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:28:46 ON 21 APR 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:29:13 ON 21 APR 2002

L1 33 S 104987-12-4/PREP
L2 5 S 137071-32-0/PREP
L3 38 S L1 OR L2
L4 262460 S UREA OR (INORGANIC SALT?) OR GLYCOLIC OR LACTIC OR LACTAMIDE
L5 3 S SODIUM CHLORIDE
L6 341520 S L4 OR (SODIUM CHLORIDE)
L7 1 S L3 AND L6
L8 268387 S UREA OR (INORGANIC (3A) SALT?) OR GLYCOLIC OR LACTIC OR LACTA
L9 347291 S L8 OR (SODIUM CHLORIDE)
L10 9464 S L9 AND (HYDROCARBON OR PETROLATUM OR WAX OR PARAFFIN)
L11 0 S L10 AND L3
S 104987-12-4/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:38:09 ON 21 APR 2002

L12 1 S 104987-12-4/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:38:09 ON 21 APR 2002

L13 235 S L12
S 137071-32-0/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:38:22 ON 21 APR 2002

L14 1 S 137071-32-0/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:38:23 ON 21 APR 2002

L15 33 S L14
L16 258 S L13 OR L15
L17 1 S L16 AND L10
S CYCLOSPORIN OR 104987-11-3/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:44:44 ON 21 APR 2002

L18 1 S 104987-11-3/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:44:44 ON 21 APR 2002

L19 3393 S L18
L20 14257 S CYCLOSPORIN OR L19
L21 7 S L20 AND L10

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 20:47:44 ON 21 APR 2002

L22 3506 S L12 OR L13 OR L20
L23 1165 S L22 AND L10
L24 116 S L12
L25 116 S L13
L26 116 S L24 OR L25
L27 116 S L13
L28 0 S 104987-12-4
L29 114 S 104987-12-4/RN
L30 7 S 137071-32-0/RN
L31 278 S PIMECRILIMUS OR DESOXYASCOMYCIN OR ASCOMYCIN OR FR520 OR FK52
L32 282 S L31 OR L29 OR L30
L33 144 S L32 AND L10
L34 9 S L32 (2S) (L6)
L35 324207 S (HYDROCARBON OR PETROLATUM OR WAX OR PARAFFIN)
L36 1 S L34 (2S) L35
L37 1 S L34 (5S) L35
L38 7 S L34 AND L35

=> save all

ENTER NAME OR (END):109871367/1

L# LIST L1-L38 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'L09871367/L'

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=> save 132
ENTER NAME OR (END):ascomycn/a
ANSWER SET L32 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'ASCOMYCN/A'

=> save 138
ENTER NAME OR (END):lascomycn/a
1ASCOMYCN/A IS NOT A VALID SAVED NAME
Enter the name you wish to use for the saved query,
answer set, or L-number list. The name must:
  1. Begin with a letter,
  2. Have 1-12 characters,
  3. Contain only letters (A-Z) and numbers (0-9),
  4. End with /Q for a query (search profile,
    structure, or screen set), /A for an answer
    set, or /L for an L-number list.
  5. Not already be in use as a saved name,
  6. Not be END, SAV, SAVE, SAVED
  7. Not have the form of an L-number (Lnnn).
ENTER NAME OR (END):ascomycn1/a
ANSWER SET L38 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'ASCOMYCN1/A'
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L38 ANSWER 1 OF 7 USPATFULL

- SUMM [0033] The carrier vehicle further comprises means to hinder water evaporating from the skin, e.g. **hydrocarbons**.
Hydrocarbons may be selected from a group comprising
- SUMM [0034] i) **petrolatum**, e.g. white **petrolatum**, e.g. as known and commercially available from e.g. Mineral Chemie AG, Germany;
- SUMM [0035] ii) liquid **paraffin**, e.g. as known and commercially available from e.g. Mobil BP Oiltech, Switzerland;
- SUMM [0036] iii) solid **paraffin**; or microcrystalline **wax**, e.g. as known and commercially available under the trade name Esma.RTM. M from Schlter, Germany; and
- SUMM [0037] iv) a reaction product of a **paraffin** and a polyethylene, e.g. a polyethylene having a molecular weight of from 10000 to about 400000 Daltons, e.g. 21000 Daltons, e.g. as known under the name Hydrophobes Basisgel DAC and commercially available under the trade name Plastibase.RTM., from e.g. Hansen & Rosenthal, Germany (Fiedler, H. P., loc. cit, 2, p. 1198).
- SUMM [0039] **Hydrocarbons** may be present in amount of from 70 to about 95%, preferably of from 75 to about 90%, more preferably about 85% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.
- SUMM [0040] The amount and the type of **hydrocarbons** in the composition may depend on the desired viscosity of the composition as is conventional.
- SUMM [0041] Preferably the ascomycin and the **hydrocarbon** are present in a weight ratio of 0.05 to 3:70 to 95, more preferably in a weight ratio of 0.1 to 2 :75 to 90, even more preferably in a weight ratio of 0.4 to 1: about 85.
- SUMM [0044] (ii) a **hydrocarbon**.
- SUMM [0049] i) liquid **waxes**, e.g. natural-, synthetic-, semisynthetic- or emulsifying-**waxes**. Preferably isopropyl myristate, e.g. as known and commercially available from Henkel, Germany; oleyl erucate, e.g. as known and commercially available under the trade name Cetiol.RTM. J600 from e.g. Henkel, Germany; diisopropyl adipate, e.g. as known and commercially available under the trade name Isopat.RTM. 1794 from e.g. Dargoco, Germany; and/or oleyl oleate, e.g. as known and commercially available under the trade name Cetiol.RTM. from e.g. Henkel, Germany, may be used;
- SUMM [0062] Preferably the **ascomycin**, the **urea**, the **hydrocarbon** and the liquid means, when present, are present in a weight ratio of 0.05 to 3:0.1 to 20:70 to 95:1 to 15, more preferably in a weight ratio of 0.1 to 2:5 to 15:75 to 90:2 to 10, even more preferably in a weight ratio of 0.4 to 1: about 5: about 85 : about 5.
- SUMM [0075] vi) solid **waxes**, e.g. bees **wax** or carnauba **wax**; and
- SUMM [0107] For example, the composition of the invention may be obtained by suspending the **ascomycin** and the **urea** in a mixture of liquid **hydrocarbons** and the lipophilic or polar solvent. Solid **hydrocarbons** may be mixed into the suspension in conventional manner. Alternatively, the composition of the invention may be obtained by suspending the **ascomycin** and the **urea**

in a mixture of liquid **hydrocarbons**, solid **hydrocarbons** and the solvent as conventional. Other, e.g conventional, excipients may be added at the appropriate time. The utility of the compositions according to the invention can be observed in standard clinical tests such as the test set out below.

DETD [0116] An ointment is prepared having the following composition (amounts in g)

Compound A	1
Urea	10
Petrolatum	39
Wax , microcrystalline	10
Paraffin , liquid	35
Isopropyl myristate	5
Total	100

DETD [0117] The composition is prepared by suspending Compound A and **urea** in liquid **paraffin** and isopropylmyristate and heating to about 70.degree. C. White **petrolatum** and microcrystalline **wax** are heated to about 85.degree. C., cooled to about 70.degree. C. and slowly added to the **ascomycin** mixture. The composition is then cooled to room temperature. An ointment is formed.

DETD [0120] An ointment is prepared having the same composition as in Example 1.1. The composition is prepared by heating liquid **paraffin**, microcrystalline **wax**, white **petrolatum** and isopropylmyristate to about 85.degree. C., cooling to about 70.degree. C. and suspending Compound A and urea in the mixture obtained. The composition is then cooled to room temperature. An ointment is formed.

	Example					
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Compound A	1	0.1	1	2	2	1.5
Means to retain water in the outer skin layer						
Urea	5	0.1	10	7.5	10	2
Means to hinder water evaporating from the skin						
Petrolatum	44	99.8	84	85.5	86	73
Wax , microcryst.	10	--	--	--	--	--
Paraffin , liquid	35	--	--	--	--	20
Liquid means						
Isopropyl myristate	5	--	--	--	--	--
Diisopropyl adipate	--	--	5	--	--	--
Oleyl erucate	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Oleyl alcohol	--	--	--	5	--	--
Propylene glycol	--	--	--	--	2	--
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

	Example					
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Compound A	1	1	0.2	0.5	0.5	1
Means to retain water in the outer skin layer						
Urea	--	--	--	10	3	10
Sodium lactate	5	--	--	--	--	--
Sodium chloride	--	15	--	--	3	--
Sodium 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate	--	--	2	--	--	--
Means to hinder water evaporating from the skin						
Petrolatum	69	--	75.8	61.5	87.5	87
Wax , microcryst.	--	--	5	2	--	--

Paraffin , liquid	15	--	15	--	--	--
Plastibase .RTM.	--	84	--	--	--	--
Liquid means						
Oleyl oleate	--	--	--	--	--	7
Oleyl alcohol	--	--	--	10	--	--
Miglyol .RTM. 812	--	--	2	--	--	--
Propylene glycol	--	--	--	5	--	--
Dimethyl isosorbide	--	--	--	--	2	--
Thickeners						
Cetyl alcohol	5	--	--	--	--	--
Stearyl alcohol	5	--	--	--	--	--
Glycerol monostearate	--	--	--	5	--	--
Aerosil .RTM. 200	--	--	--	4	--	--
Emulsifiers						
Sorbitan sesquioleate	--	--	--	--	5	5
Water	--	--	--	2	--	--
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A composition for topical administration of an **ascomycin** for treatment of skin disorders which composition comprises a carrier vehicle comprising (i) means to retain water in the outer skin layer comprising a **urea**, an **inorganic salt**, or a carboxylic acid, and (ii) means to hinder water evaporating from the skin.

4. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein the means to hinder water evaporating from the skin is a **hydrocarbon**

5. A composition as claimed in claim 4 wherein the **hydrocarbon** comprises **petrolatum**, liquid **paraffin**, microcrystalline **wax**, solid **paraffin**, or a reaction product of **paraffin** and polyethylene.

7. A composition as claimed in claim 6 wherein the liquid means comprises a **wax**, a fatty alcohol, a fatty acid, or a fatty oil.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:229697 USPATFULL
TITLE: Topical compositions comprising ascomycins
INVENTOR(S): Kriwet, Katrin, Grenzach-Wyhlen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Ledergerber, Dorothea, Lorrach, Germany, Federal Republic of
Riedl, Jutta, Grenzach, Germany, Federal Republic of

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001051650	A1	20011213
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-871367	A1	20010531 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1999-EP9351, filed on 1 Dec 1999, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1998-26656	19981203
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THOMAS HOXIE, NOVARTIS CORPORATION, PATENT AND TRADEMARK DEPT, 564 MORRIS AVENUE, SUMMIT, NJ, 079011027	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13	

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 613
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L38 ANSWER 2 OF 7 USPATFULL

SUMM wherein aliphatic and heteroaliphatic moieties include both saturated and unsaturated straight chain, branched, cyclic, or polycyclic aliphatic **hydrocarbons** which may contain oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen in place of one or more carbon atoms, and which are optionally substituted with one or more functional groups selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C.sub.1 -C.sub.8 alkoxy, acyloxy, carbamoyl, amino, N-acylamino, ketone, halogen, cyano, carboxyl, and aryl (unless otherwise specified, the alkyl, alkoxy and acyl groups preferably contain 1-6 contiguous aliphatic carbon atoms);

SUMM Certain compounds of this invention contain substituents ("bumps") which diminish, and preferably substantially preclude, their binding to native FKBP12 or other native immunophilins but which permit binding to mutant FKBP. Mutant FKBP may be obtained and screened for binding to a selected multimerizing compound as described in PCT/US94/01617 and PCT/US94/08008. Multimerizing agents containing such bumps permit more selective binding to mutant FKBP or chimeras containing engineered FKBP domains without interference by indigenous pools of FKBP12, which is desirable for certain applications, especially uses in whole organisms. Preferably the bump-containing monomers and their related multimerizing agents of this invention bind to FKBP12 and/or inhibit rotamase activity of FKBP12 at least about an order of magnitude less than any of FK506, **FK520** or rapamycin. Such assays are well known in the art. See e.g. Holt et al., J. Amer. Chem Soc., supra. The diminution in inhibitory activity may be as great as about 2 orders of magnitude, and in some cases will exceed about three orders of magnitude. Useful bump substituents include but are not limited to alkyl, aryl, --O-alkyl, --O-aryl, substituted or unsubstituted amine, amide, carbamide and **ureas**, where alkyl and aryl are as previously defined. See e.g. PCT/US94/01617 and PCT/US94/08008.

SUMM Aliphatic and heteroaliphatic moieties include both saturated and unsaturated straight chain, branched, cyclic, or polycyclic aliphatic **hydrocarbons** which may contain oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen in place of one or more carbon atoms, and which are optionally substituted with one or more functional groups selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C.sub.1 -C.sub.8 alkoxy, acyloxy, carbamoyl, amino, N-acylamino, ketone, halogen, cyano, carboxyl, and aryl (unless otherwise specified, the alkyl, alkoxy and acyl groups preferably contain 1-6 contiguous aliphatic carbon atoms).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:138540 USPATFULL
TITLE: Synthetic multimerizing agents
INVENTOR(S): Holt, Dennis A., Stow, MA, United States
Keenan, Terence P., Cambridge, MA, United States
Guo, Tao, Somerset, NJ, United States
Laborde, Edgardo, Foster City, CA, United States
Yang, Wu, Chestnut Hill, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ARIAD Gene Therapeutics, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6133456		20001017
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-808276		19970228 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-793016, filed on 18 Aug 1995, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1995-479694, filed on 7 Jun 1995 which is a		

continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-292598, filed
on 18 Aug 1994, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Coleman, Brenda
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bernstein, David L., Hausdorff, Sharon F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2733
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L38 ANSWER 3 OF 7 USPATFULL

SUMM Process variant b) is a cyanidation reaction. It preferably is effected in an inert solvent such as a chlorinated **hydrocarbon**, e.g. dichloromethane. The temperature preferably is about room temperature. The base is e.g. 4-dimethylaminopyridine.

SUMM The second procedure according to process variant b) is effected by reaction with thiophosgene, preferably in the presence of an acid scavenger such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine. Preferably an inert solvent such as acetonitrile is used. The temperature preferably is about room temperature. The subsequent reaction with an inorganic azide is preferably effected with sodium azide. The resultant compounds IIb are unstable and decompose already at room temperature to compounds Ib, under splitting off of nitrogen and sulfur. This reaction step preferably is effected in an inert solvent such as an aromatic **hydrocarbon**, e.g. benzene. Temperature preferably is elevated, e.g. about 50.degree. C.

SUMM Process variant e) is an acylation. It is preferably effected in an inert solvent such as acetonitrile. The acylating agent preferably is an activated acyl derivative, such as an acyl halogenide or anhydride. An acid scavenger such as dimethylaminopyridine or pyridine is employed. Further, a compound IIa may also be reacted with a carboxylic acid such as glycine protected at the amino moiety by e.g. tert-butoxycarbonyl, or with a compound of formula R.sub.8 R.sub.9 CHCOOH wherein R.sub.8 is protected hydroxy and R.sub.9 is hydrogen or methyl, and a carbodiimide such as N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide or N,N'-dicyclo-hexylcarbodiimide, where indicated in the presence of a base, such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine, preferably in an inert solvent such as acetonitrile or in a chlorinated **hydrocarbon**. An amino protecting group may subsequently be split off together with any hydroxy protecting group which may be present. If in the starting compound IIa R.sub.2 is hydroxy and there is a single bond in 23,24 position, upon acylation splitting off of a water molecule in 23,24 position may occur and a compound Ie be formed wherein R.sub.2 is absent and there is a double bond in 23,24 position.

SUMM Process variant g) is a methylation. It preferably is effected in an inert solvent such as a chlorinated **hydrocarbon**, e.g. dichloromethane. The methylating agent preferably is diazomethane in the presence of e.g. borotrifluoride-etherate. Temperature preferably is from about 0.degree. to about room temperature.

DETD A solution of 2 g 24-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-**FR 520** and 2 g 4-dimethylaminopyridine in 50 ml of acetonitrile is carefully reacted with 0.4 ml of thiophosgen and the mixture stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture is poured onto a well-stirred mixture consisting of 150 ml of acetic acid ethyl ester, 40 ml of saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** solution and 50 ml of 2 N sodium azide solution, vigorous stirring is continued for 5 minutes and the organic phase is separated. The organic phase is then

successively washed with water, 1 N hydrochloric acid solution, water, and saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** solution, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in about 100 ml of benzene and heated at 30-40.degree. for 2 hours. The benzene is removed under reduced pressure and the title compound is recovered from the residue as a colourless foamy resin by column chromatography over silicagel (eluant: n-hexane/acetic acid ethyl ester):

- DETD 0.5 g 24-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy-33-cyanoxy-**FR 520** (compound of Examples 7 and 8) or 33-cyanoxy-**FR 520** (compound of Example 10a) is dissolved into a mixture of 50 ml of acetonitrile and 2 ml or 40% wt. aqueous hydrofluoric acid and the mixture is stirred for 2.5 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture is then distributed between acetic acid ethyl ester and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, the aqueous phase is discarded and the organic phase is washed with saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** solution, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The title compound is obtained as a colourless foamy resin from the residue by column chromatography over silicagel (eluant: n-hexane/acetic acid ethyl ester):
- DETD To a solution of 450 mg 24-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy-**FR 520** and 120 mg tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy-(S)-**lactic** acid in 10 ml of dichloromethane are added at room temperature 120 mg N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride and 23 mg dimethylaminopyridine. After 60 hours the reaction mixture is diluted with acetic acid ethyl ester, washed with successively 0.5 N hydrochloric acid and then water, dried over sodium sulfate filtered and the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is chromatography over silicagel (eluant: n-hexane/acetic acid ethyl ester 2:1). The title compound is obtained as a colourless foam:
- DETD 2 g 24-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy-**FR 520** and 1 g N-methylmorpholin-N-oxide are dissolved in 100 ml of methylene chloride, reacted with 5 g molecular sieve (Molsieb 4A) and the mixture is stirred for 15 minutes at room temperature. 0.15 g tetrapropylammonium perruthenate is added and stirring is continued for 3 more hours at room temperature. The mixture is concentrated, the residue is taken up in acetic acid ethyl ester and the solution successively washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen sulfite solution, saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** and saturated aqueous copper sulfate solution and the organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The title compound is obtained from the residue following column chromatographic over silicagel (eluant: n-hexane/acetic acid ethyl ester).
- DETD A solution of 1.2 g 29-des-(4-hydroxy-3-methylcyclohexyl)-29-(3-formylcyclopentyl)-**FR 520** (compound of Example 12), 1.5 g tert-butyltrimethylsilyl chloride and 0.8 g imidazole in 20 ml of dry dimethylformamide is stirred for 15 hours at room temperature and thereafter partitioned between 1 N hydrochloric acid solution and acetic acid ethyl ester. The organic phase is separated, washed with saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** solution, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The title compound is obtained from the residue as a colourless foamy resin following column chromatography over silicagel (eluant: n-hexane/acetic acid ethyl ester):
- ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:67257 USPATFULL
TITLE: Heteroatoms-containing tricyclic compounds
INVENTOR(S): Baumann, Karl, Vienna, Austria
Emmer, Gerhard, Vienna, Austria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novartis AG, Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5912238 19990615
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1994-276276 19940718 (8)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1991-697864, filed on 9 May 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5352671 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-609280, filed on 5 Nov 1990, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1989-3937336	19891109
	DE 1989-3938132	19891116
	DE 1989-3942831	19891223
	DE 1989-3942833	19891223
	DE 1990-4006819	19900305

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Raymond, Richard L.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Loeschorn, Carol A.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 1593
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L38 ANSWER 4 OF 7 USPATFULL

DETD When culture N927-101SC50 was compared with FK-506 producing culture S. tsukubaensis BP-927 and **FK-520** and FK-523 producing culture S. hygroscopicus subsp. yakushimaensis BP-928 (available from the Fermentation Research Institute in Japan), the differences are apparent (Table 1). In addition, culture S. tsukubaensis produced an orange tint of soluble pigment on yeast extract-malt extract agar, oatmeal agar, and glucose-asparagine agar; whereas S. hygroscopicus subsp. yakushimaensis produced no distinct soluble pigment. On yeast extract-malt extract agar, and **inorganic salts** -starch agar, the colony reverse was brown and gray-pink, respectively, for S. tsukubaensis, but was gray to dark gray and yellow-gray to black for S. hygroscopicus subsp. yakushimaensis.

DETD The carbon and-nitrogen sources, though advantageously employed in combination, need not be used in their pure form. Less pure materials, which contain traces of growth factors and considerable quantities of mineral nutrients, are also suitable for use. When desired, there may be added to the medium mineral salts such as sodium or calcium carbonate, sodium or potassium phosphate, sodium or potassium chloride, sodium or potassium iodide, magnesium salts, copper salts, iron salts, zinc salts, cobalt salts, and the like. If necessary, especially when the culture medium foams, a defoaming agent, such as liquid **paraffin**, fatty oil, plant oil, mineral oil or silicone may be added.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:16900 USPATFULL

TITLE: Streptomyces braegensis strain and its cultivation in a process for producing C.sub.9 -desoxo-FK-520

INVENTOR(S): Cullen, Walter P., East Lyme, CT, United States
 Guadliana, Mark A., Stonington, CT, United States
 Huang, Liang H., East Lyme, CT, United States
 Kaneda, Keiji, Chita, Japan
 Kojima, Nakao, Nagoya, Japan
 Kostek, Gloria, Preston, CT, United States
 Nishiyama, Satoshi, Chita, Japan
 Yamauchi, Yuji, Handa, Japan
 Kojima, Yasuhiro, Nishio, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5494820 19960227
 WO 9218506 19921029
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1994-129159 19940124 (8)
 WO 1992-US2324 19920327
 19940124 PCT 371 date
 19940124 PCT 102(e) date
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-683639, filed on 11
 Apr 1991, now abandoned
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Marx, Irene
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Richardson, Peter C., Ginsburg, Paul H., Butterfield,
 Garth
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 840
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L38 ANSWER 5 OF 7 USPATFULL

SUMM Process variant b) is a cyanidation reaction. It preferably is effected in an inert solvent such as a chlorinated **hydrocarbon**, e.g. dichloromethane. The temperature preferably is about room temperature. The base is e.g. 4-dimethylaminopyridine.

SUMM The second procedure according to process variant b) is effected by reaction with thiophosgene, preferably in the presence of an acid scavenger such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine. Preferably an inert solvent such as acetonitrile is used. The temperature preferably is about room temperature. The subsequent reaction with an inorganic azide is preferably effected with sodium azide. The resultant compounds IIb are unstable and decompose already at room temperature to compounds Ib, under splitting off of nitrogen and sulfur. This reaction step preferably is effected in an inert solvent such as an aromatic **hydrocarbon**, e.g. benzene. Temperature preferably is elevated, e.g. about 50.degree. C.

SUMM Process variant e) is an acylation. It is preferably effected in an inert solvent such as acetonitrile. The acylating agent preferably is an activated acyl derivative, such as an acyl halogenide or anhydride. An acid scavenger such as dimethylaminopyridine or pyridine is employed. Further, a compound IIa may also be reacted with a carboxylic acid such as glycine protected at the amino moiety by e.g. tert-butoxycarbonyl, or with a compound of formula R.sub.8 R.sub.9 CHCOOH wherein R.sub.8 is protected hydroxy and R.sub.9 is hydrogen or methyl, and a carbodiimide such as N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide or N,N'-dicyclo-hexylcarbodiimide where indicated in the presence of a base, such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine, preferably in an inert solvent such as acetonitrile or in a chlorinated **hydrocarbon**. An amino protecting group may subsequently be split off together with any hydroxy protecting group which may be present. If in the starting compound IIa R.sub.2 is hydroxy and there is a single bond in 23,24 position, upon acylation splitting off of a water molecule in 23,24 position may occur and a compound Ie be formed wherein R.sub.2 is absent and there is a double bond in 23,24 position.

SUMM Process variant g) is a methylation. It preferably is effected in an inert solvent such as a chlorinated **hydrocarbon**, e.g. dichloromethane. The methylating agent preferably is diazomethane in the presence of e.g. borotrifluoride-etherate. Temperature preferably is from about 0.degree. to about room temperature.

DETD A solution of 2 g 24-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-**FR 520**

and 2 g 4-dimethylaminopyridine in 50 ml of acetonitrile is carefully reacted with 0.4 ml of thiophosgene and the mixture stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture is poured onto a well-stirred mixture consisting of 150 ml of acetic acid ethyl ester, 40 ml of saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** solution and 50 ml of 2 N sodium azide solution, vigorous stirring is continued for 5 minutes and the organic phase is separated. The organic phase is then successively washed with water, 1N hydrochloric acid solution, water, and saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** solution, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in about 100 ml of benzene and heated at 30.degree.-40.degree. for 2 hours. The benzene is removed under reduced pressure and the title compound is recovered from the residue as a colourless foamy resin by column chromatography over silicagel (eluant: n-hexane / acetic acid ethyl ester):

DETD 0.5 g 24-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-33-cyanoxy-**FK 520**

(compound of Examples 7 and 8) or 33-cyanoxy-**FR 520**

(compound of Example 10a) is dissolved into a mixture of 50 ml of acetonitrile and 2 ml of 40% wt. aqueous hydrofluoric acid and the mixture is stirred for 2.5 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture is then distributed between acetic acid ethyl ester and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, the aqueous phase is discarded and the organic phase is washed with saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** solution, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The title compound obtained as a colourless foamy resin from the residue by column chromatography over silicagel (eluant: n-hexane / acetic acid ethyl ester):

DETD To a solution of 450 mg 24-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-**FR 520** and 120 mg tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-(S)-**lactic**

acid in 10 ml of dichloromethane are added at room temperature 120 mg N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride and 23 mg dimethylaminopyridine. After 60 hours the reaction mixture is diluted with acetic acid ethyl ester, washed with successively. 0.5 N hydrochloric acid and then water, dried over sodium sulfate filtered and the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is chromatography over silicagel (eluant: n-hexane / acetic acid ethyl-ester 2:1). The title compound is obtained as a colourless foam:

DETD 2 g 24-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-**FR 520** and 1 g

N-methylmorpholin-N-oxide are dissolved in 100 ml of methylene chloride, reacted with 5 g molecular sieve (Molsieb 4A) and the mixture is stirred for 15 minutes at room temperature. 0.15 g tetrapropylammonium perruthenate is added and stirring is continued for 3 more hours at room temperature. The mixture is concentrated, The residue is taken up in acetic acid ethyl ester and the solution successively washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen sulfite solution, saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** and saturated aqueous copper sulfate solution and the organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate; filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The title compound is obtained from the residue following column chromatography over silicagel (eluant: n-hexane / acetic acid ethyl ester).

DETD A solution of 1.2 g 29-des-(4-hydroxy-3-methylcyclohexyl)-29-(3-formylcyclopentyl)-**FR 520** (compound of Example 12),

1.5 g tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride and 0.8 g imidazole in 20 ml of dry dimethylformamide is stirred for 15 hours at room temperature and thereafter partitioned between 1 N hydrochloric acid solution and acetic acid ethyl ester. The organic phase is separated, washed with saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** solution, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The title compound is obtained from the residue as a colourless foamy resin following column chromatography over silicagel (eluant: n-hexane / acetic acid ethyl ester):

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:86399 USPATFULL

TITLE: Heteroatoms-containing tricyclic compounds
INVENTOR(S): Baumann, Karl, Vienna, Austria
Emmer, Gerhart, Vienna, Austria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sandoz Ltd., Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5352671		19941004
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-697864		19910509 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-609280, filed on 5 Nov 1990, now abandoned		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1989-3937336	19891109
	DE 1989-3938132	19891116
	DE 1989-3942831	19891223
	DE 1989-3942833	19891223
	DE 1990-4006819	19900305

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bond, Robert T.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Honor, Robert S., Kassenoff, Melvyn M., McGovern, Thomas O.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,7
LINE COUNT: 1515
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L38 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL

DETD The carbon and nitrogen sources, though advantageously employed in combination, need not be used in their pure form, because less pure materials which contain traces of growth factors and considerable quantities of mineral nutrients, and also suitable for use. When desired, there may be added to the medium mineral salts such as sodium or calcium carbonate, sodium or potassium phosphate, sodium or potassium chloride, sodium or potassium iodide, magnesium salts, copper salts, cobalt salts, and the like. If necessary, especially when the culture medium foams seriously, a defoaming agent, such as liquid paraffin, fatty oil, plant oil, polypropylene glycol, mineral oil or silicone may be added.

DETD The pharmaceutical composition of this invention can be used in the form of a pharmaceutical preparation, for example, in solid, semisolid or

C-21 hydroxylated **FR-**
n, as an active ingredient, in organic carrier or excipient suitable for applications. The active ingredient may be in the usual non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable forms, pellets, capsules, suppositories, tablets, and any other form suitable for use. The carriers may be water, glucose, lactose, gum acacia, magnesium trisilicate, talc, corn starch, potato starch, urea and the like. The active ingredient may be used in manufacturing preparations, in solid, liquid, or semisolid form, in addition auxiliary, stabilizing, and perfumes may be used. The active ingredient may be used in the pharmaceutical composition in an amount which produces the desired effect upon the process or

ATFULL

ated FK-506 antagonist
o R., Gillette, NJ, United States
ette, Short Hills, NJ, United States

Colwell, Jr., Lawrence F., Eatontown, NJ, United States
 Arison, Byron H., Watchung, NJ, United States
 Dumont, Francis, Rahway, NJ, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5225403		19930706
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-720550		19910625 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Nutter, Nathan M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	North, Robert J., DiPrima, Joseph F., Caruso, Charles M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	526		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L38 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL

SUMM Process variant d) (reaction with N,N'-carbonyl- or N,N'-thiocarbonyldiimidazole) preferably is effected in an inert solvent such as a chlorinated **hydrocarbon**, e.g. dichloromethane. The temperature preferably is room temperature. The imidazole preferably is added in portions.

SUMM In process variant h) (radical deoxygenation) preferably a tin hydride, especially tributyl tin hydride is used, preferably in the presence of a radical starter such as azoisobutyronitrile. Preferably the reaction is effected in an inert solvent such as an aromatic **hydrocarbon**, e.g. toluene. Temperatures between room temperature and the boiling point of the solvent are preferred, especially between about 80.degree. and about 110.degree. C.

DETD A solution of 1 g 33-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-**FR520** and 2 g 4-dimethylaminopyridine in 100 ml of acetonitrile is reacted with 0.5 ml of methanesulfonic acid chloride and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. Then the mixture is distributed between acetic acid ethyl ester and 1N aqueous hydrochloric acid solution, the organic phase is separated, washed with saturated aqueous **sodium chloride** solution, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The title compound is obtained as a colourless foamy resin from the residue using column chromatography over silicagel (eluant n-hexane/acetic acid ethyl ester 3:1):

DETD The starting material is obtained as follows: to a solution of 80 mg **FR520** in 3 ml of dichloromethane are added 15 mg imidazole and 17 mg tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride under stirring. The reaction mixture is stirred for 2 hours at room temperature, diluted with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution and extracted thrice with diethyl ether. The extract is washed with water and saturated **sodium chloride** solution, dried over sodium sulfate, concentrated under reduced pressure and chromatographically purified. 33-O-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-**FR520** is obtained.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:27100 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Heteroatoms-containing tricyclic compounds
 INVENTOR(S): Edmunds, Andrew J. F., Vienna, Austria
 Grassberger, Maximilian, Vienna, Austria
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sandoz, Ltd., Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
-----	-----	-----

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5200411 19930406
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1991-710348 19910613 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-656046, filed
on 14 Feb 1991, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1989-3919466	19890614
	DE 1989-3934991	19891020
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Bond, Robert T.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sharkin, Gerald D., Honor, Robert S., McGovern, Thomas O.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,7	
LINE COUNT:	1424	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=>

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 RN 137071-32-0 REGISTRY
 CN ~~15,19-Epoxy-3H-pyrido[2,1-c][1,4]oxaazacyclotricosine-1,7,20,21(4H,23H)-tetrone, 3-[(1E)-2-[(1R,3R,4S)-4-chloro-3-methoxycyclohexyl]-1-methylethenyl]-8-ethyl-5,6,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,24,25,26,26a-hexadecahydro-5,19-dihydroxy-14,16-dimethoxy-4,10,12,18-tetramethyl-, (3S,4R,5S,8R,9E,12S,14S,15R,16S,18R,19R,26aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)~~
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN 15,19-Epoxy-3H-pyrido[2,1-c][1,4]oxaazacyclotricosine-1,7,20,21(4H,23H)-tetrone, 3-[2-(4-chloro-3-methoxycyclohexyl)-1-methylethenyl]-8-ethyl-5,6,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,24,25,26,26a-hexadecahydro-5,19-dihydroxy-14,16-dimethoxy-4,10,12,18-tetramethyl-, [3S-[3R*[E(1S*,3S*,4R*)],4S*,5R*,8S*,9E,12R*,14R*,15S*,16R*,18S*,19S*,26aR*)]]-
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN ~~33-epi-Chloro-33-desoxyascomycin~~
 CN ~~Pimecrolimus~~
 CN ~~SDZ-ASM 981~~
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C43 H68 Cl N O11
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CIN, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IPA, PHAR, SYNTHLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

Ring System Data

Elemental Analysis	Elemental Sequence	Size of the Rings	Ring System Formula	Ring Identifier	RID Occurrence
EA	ES	SZ	RF	RID	Count
=====	+	=====	+	=====	+
C6	C6	6	C6	46.150.1	1
C5N-C5O-	NC5-OC5-	6-6-21	C25NO2	37331.1.1	1
C18NO2	NC2OC13OC3				

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

L12 ANSWER-1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

RN 104987-12-4 REGISTRY

CN 15,19-Epoxy-3H-pyrido[2,1-c][1,4]oxaazacyclotricosine-1,7,20,21(4H,23H)-
tetrone, 8-ethyl-5,6,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,24,25,26,26a-
hexadecahydro-5,19-dihydroxy-3-[(1E)-2-[(1R,3R,4R)-4-hydroxy-3-
methoxycyclohexyl]-1-methylethenyl]-14,16-dimethoxy-4,10,12,18-tetramethyl-
, (3S,4R,5S,8R,9E,12S,14S,15R,16S,18R,19R,26aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 15,19-Epoxy-3H-pyrido[2,1-c][1,4]oxaazacyclotricosine-1,7,20,21(4H,23H)-
tetrone, 8-ethyl-5,6,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,24,25,26,26a-
hexadecahydro-5,19-dihydroxy-3-[2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxycyclohexyl)-1-
methylethenyl]-14,16-dimethoxy-4,10,12,18-tetramethyl-,
[3S-[3R*[E(1S*,3S*,4S*)],4S*,5R*,8S*,9E,12R*,14R*,15S*,16R*,18S*,19S*,26aR
*]]-

OTHER NAMES:

CN Ascomycin

CN FK 520

CN FR 520

CN FR 900520

CN Immunomycin

CN L 683590

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 11011-38-4, 159430-76-9, 126340-36-1, 133876-12-7, 136457-58-4,
137767-75-0, 148400-02-6

MF C43 H69 N O12

SR CA

LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, ANABSTR,
BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD,
CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSChem, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE,
IFICDB, IFIUDb, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLINE,
TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:28:46 ON 21 APR 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:29:13 ON 21 APR 2002

L1 33 S 104987-12-4/PREP
L2 5 S 137071-32-0/PREP
L3 38 S L1 OR L2
L4 262460 S UREA OR (INORGANIC SALT?) OR GLYCOLIC OR LACTIC OR LACTAMIDE
L5 3 S SODIUM CHLORIDE
L6 341520 S L4 OR (SODIUM CHLORIDE)
L7 1 S L3 AND L6
L8 268387 S UREA OR (INORGANIC (3A) SALT?) OR GLYCOLIC OR LACTIC OR LACTA
L9 347291 S L8 OR (SODIUM CHLORIDE)
L10 9464 S L9 AND (HYDROCARBON OR PETROLATUM OR WAX OR PARAFFIN)
L11 0 S L10 AND L3
S 104987-12-4/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:38:09 ON 21 APR 2002

L12 1 S 104987-12-4/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:38:09 ON 21 APR 2002

L13 235 S L12
S 137071-32-0/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:38:22 ON 21 APR 2002

L14 1 S 137071-32-0/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:38:23 ON 21 APR 2002

L15 33 S L14
L16 258 S L13 OR L15
L17 1 S L16 AND L10
S CYCLOSPORIN OR 104987-11-3/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:44:44 ON 21 APR 2002

L18 1 S 104987-11-3/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:44:44 ON 21 APR 2002

L19 3393 S L18
L20 14257 S CYCLOSPORIN OR L19
L21 7 S L20 AND L10

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 20:47:44 ON 21 APR 2002

L22 3506 S L12 OR L13 OR L20
L23 1165 S L22 AND L10
L24 116 S L12
L25 116 S L13
L26 116 S L24 OR L25
L27 116 S L13
L28 0 S 104987-12-4
L29 114 S 104987-12-4/RN
L30 7 S 137071-32-0/RN
L31 278 S PIMECRILIMUS OR DESOXYASCOMYCIN OR ASCOMYCIN OR FR520 OR FK52
L32 282 S L31 OR L29 OR L30
L33 144 S L32 AND L10

=>

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB A topical semisolid compn. is claimed for use on mucosal membranes which comprises one or more hydrophilic polymers suspended in a nonaq. matrix. The compn. may be combined with a therapeutic agent to assist in healing mucosal lesions. The active agent may be a local anesthetic suitable for treatment of canker sores or Behcet's syndrome, a corticosteroid for treatment of lichen planus, or **cyclosporin A**, or an antimicrobial or antifungal agent. Thus, a formulation can be prepd. which contains 4-10% Carbopol, 4-10% Gantrez MS-955, 4-10% cellulose gum, and 70-88% white **petrolatum**.

IT Corn oil

Corticosteroids, biological studies

Glycerides, biological studies

Olive oil

Paraffin oils

Peanut oil

Petrolatum

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(improved topical carriers for mucosal drug applications)

IT 50-21-5, **Lactic** acid, biological studies 50-23-7,

Hydrocortisone 53-36-1, Methylprednisolone acetate 56-25-7,

Cantharidin 61-12-1, Dibucaine hydrochloride 64-72-2,

Chlortetracycline hydrochloride 64-75-5, Tetracycline hydrochloride

67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological

studies 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 76-25-5, Triamcinolone

acetonide 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 85-79-0, Dibucaine 94-09-7,

Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 136-47-0 137-58-6, Lidocaine

382-67-2, Desoximetasone 536-43-6, Dyclonine hydrochloride 577-48-0,

Butamben picrate 637-58-1, Pramoxine hydrochloride 638-94-8, Desonide

1404-04-2, Neomycin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin b 1405-87-4, Bacitracin

1405-97-6, Gramicidin 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 2152-44-5,

Betamethasone valerate 2773-92-4, Dimethisoquin hydrochloride

5593-20-4, Betamethasone dipropionate 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid

9004-62-0, Natrosol 9007-20-9, Carbopol 13609-67-1, Hydrocortisone

butyrate 22199-08-2, Silver sulfadiazine 22832-87-7, Miconazole

nitrate 25122-46-7, Clobetasol propionate 33564-31-7, Diflorasone

diacetate 41621-49-2, Ciclopirox olamine 51022-69-6, Amcinonide

57524-89-7, Hydrocortisone valerate 59865-13-3, **Cyclosporin a**

64211-46-7, Oxiconazole nitrate 64872-77-1, Butoconazole nitrate

65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 73816-42-9, Meclocycline sulfosalicylate

94290-13-8, Gantrez ms-955

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(improved topical carriers for mucosal drug applications)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:359823 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:19006

TITLE: Improved topical carriers for mucosal applications

INVENTOR(S): Osborne, David W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Virotext Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9609829	A1	19960404	WO 1995-US12288	19950926
W: AU, CA, JP, KR				

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AU 9537263 A1 19960419 AU 1995-37263 19950926
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-313418 19940927
WO 1995-US12288 19950926

=>

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 2000:383981 CAPLUS
 DN 133:34430
 TI Topical compositions comprising **ascomycins**
 IN **Kriwet, Katrin**; Ledergerber, Dorothea; Riedl, Jutta
 PA Novartis A.-G., Switz.; Novartis-Erfindungen Verwaltungsgesellschaft
 m.b.H.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K047-44
 ICS A61K031-445
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000032234	A1	20000608	WO 1999-EP9351	19991201
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI	GB 1998-26656	A	19981203		
AB	The present invention relates to a compn. for topical administration comprising an ascomycin and a carrier vehicle comprising means to retain water in the outer skin layer and means to hinder water evapg. from the skin. A compn. was prepd. contg. 33-epichloro-33-desoxyascomycin 1, urea 10, petrolatum 39, wax 10, liq. paraffin 35, and iso-Pr myristate 5 g.				
ST	ascomycin topical compn				
IT	Alcohols, biological studies				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (fatty; topical compns. comprising ascomycins)				
IT	Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies				
	Fatty acids, biological studies				
	Paraffin oils				
	Paraffin waxes, biological studies				
	Waxes				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (topical compns. comprising ascomycins)				
IT	Carboxylic acids, biological studies				
	RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (topical compns. comprising ascomycins)				
IT	Drug delivery systems				
	(topical; topical compns. comprising ascomycins)				
IT	57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate				
	9002-88-4, Polyethylene				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (topical compns. comprising ascomycins)				
IT	104987-11-3, FK-506 104987-12-4D, Ascomycin , derivs.				
	137071-32-0 148147-65-3, ABT-281 148365-48-4, L-732531 150250-95-6 161861-05-8 273752-75-3				
	RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

IT 136348-15-7P 137070-80-5P, 24-Tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-33-methylthiomethoxy-FK 506 137070-83-8P, 24-Tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-33-oxo-FR 520 137070-85-0P, 33-p-Tolyloxythiocarbonyloxy-FK 506
137070-86-1P 137070-88-3P 137070-89-4P 137071-01-3P 137071-02-4P
137071-03-5P 137071-04-6P 137071-05-7P 137071-06-8P 137071-07-9P
137071-08-0P 137071-09-1P 137071-13-7P 137071-14-8P 137071-15-9P
137071-16-0P, 24-Methoxy-33-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-FK 506
137071-17-1P 137071-18-2P, 24-Tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-33-oxo-FK 506
137071-19-3P, 24-Oxo-FK 506 137071-20-6P 137071-21-7P 137071-22-8P
137071-23-9P 137071-24-0P 137071-25-1P 137071-26-2P 137071-27-3P
137071-28-4P 137071-29-5P 137071-30-8P **137071-32-0P**
137071-34-2P 137071-36-4P 137071-38-6P 138118-01-1P 161486-41-5P
161486-42-6P 161486-43-7P 161486-44-8P 161486-45-9P 161486-46-0P
161486-47-1P 161596-28-7P 161596-29-8P 161596-32-3P,
24-Tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-29-Des-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxycyclohexyl)-29-(3-formylcyclopentyl)-FR 520
(heteroatom-contg. macrolides and their antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive, and antiproliferative activity)
IT 937-63-3, p-Tolyloxythiocarbonyl chloride 104987-11-3, FK 506
104987-12-4, FR 520 104987-16-8, .DELTA.23-FK 506
104987-25-9, 33-Tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-FK 506 129919-88-6,
tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-(S)-lactic acid 133941-74-9,
33-Tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-FR 520
(heteroatom-contg. macrolides and their antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive, and antiproliferative activity)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:86399 USPATFULL
TITLE: Heteroatoms-containing tricyclic compounds
INVENTOR(S): Baumann, Karl, Vienna, Austria
Emmer, Gerhart, Vienna, Austria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sandoz Ltd., Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5352671		19941004
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Honor, Robert S., Kassenoff, Melvyn M., McGovern, Thomas O.	
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL

IT 137071-29-5P **137071-32-0P** 137071-34-2P 142498-57-5P
142498-63-3P 142498-64-4P
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